Amnsements, etc., This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- "The Bells." J. W. Wallack. GRAND OPERA HOUSE,—"Le Roi Carotte." Mrs. OLYMPIC THEATER .- "David Garrick." W. H. WALLACK'S THEATER. -"Blue Beard." Miss Lydia

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Mr. Shuner's Letter on Geneley and Grant; Sella Marin's Letter Repullishing Grant; "The Colored Race," an Address by Herace Greeley at Poughkeepsle, May 16; a Colored Grant Elector's Letter of Wiladrawal; and the Colored Cudet Case at West Point.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1872.

Complete returns have been received of the election in Spain. —— A steamer was wrecked near Oporto, in Portugal, and 30 lives were lest. —— Another installment of the war indemnity is to be paid by France to Germany. = A lean of £20,000,000 is to be negotiated in London to purchase Cuban independence.

Gov. Washburn was renominated by the Grant Republicans of Mossachusetts. —— Gen. Banks made his opening speech in Maine. —— Three persons were ers were lynched at Hayes City, Kansas,

Efforts are making to have the Assembly Districts thoroughly canvassed in the interest of the Liberal can didates. Gold, 1123, 1123. Thermometer, 71°, 76°, 70°

Mr. Duncan now says that the Louisville Circulars which Mr. Edmunds is distributing now passing in this State, to this ancient systhrough the Washington Post-Office do not tem. The commitment by a regular family belong to him. This shows, if Mr. Duncan is physician, familiar with the physical and mento be believed, that the Grant Committee tal condition of the subject for one or more have charitably taken off his hands the whole work of his Convention.

confirms the statement heretofore made in this paper, that the election in that State turned purely on local issues, both candidates for Governor being supporters of Mr. Greeley, and Gen. Grant not having been mentioned in the canvass from beginning to end. The The great argument against the public ex-State is perfectly safe for November by a large amination by jary is the publicity necessary majority.

Mr. Fish is pleased with the probable result of the Geneva Conference. We shall not get much money, he admits; but we have had a good deal of amusement over it, and have settled the point that if in case of war we ever do what we shall never do, Great Britain will not be entitled to ask what she will never think of asking. This, we believe, is what the Administration styles a great moral victory.

We publish another interesting installment of the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It includes an important discussion as to the divergence of coal seams; the disposition to be made of the Chinese indemnity; and the much vexed question of the morality and expediency of the manufacture of wine. Some curious observations were also given on the fructification of American Yuccas.

The most important measure of internal administration which should engage the attention of the new President of Mexico is the suppression of the odious practice of kidnapping. To-day we publish the intelligence that the Governor of Sinaloa has been seized by a gang of kidnappers and carried into the moun- physicians is not proved, though the law tains. If this diversion is not promptly checked | requires that the Court shall be satisfied that oft may extend to foreigners, which will be a they are "two reputable physicians," The much more serious matter.

by Mr. Boutwell's Assistant, Richardson, has has reduced him to an unreflecting machine. pronounced an opinion which reverses the absurd interpretation by Mr. Douglass of the off the most perfect institutions of the kind in

bonded warehouses between the 6th of June and 1st of July of the current year. The Attorney-General rules that all tobacco withdrawn for consumption since the 1st of July rather late in the season to arrive at this common-sense view of the matter in question, but it is refreshing to see the Administration, for once, acknowledging one of its blunders.

We have not hitherto thought that there was any occasion for the Grant people in Massachusetts to be alarmed about carrying that State. But it seems that the general panic has reached even there. They considered it necessary in their Convention at Worcester, yesterday, after renominating Gov. Washburn for Governor, to cast about for means to secure all the odds and ends of faction in the State to help elect him. They adopted a prohibitory liquor law resolution, and one squarely declaring in favor of woman suffrage. Whether they will gain or lose more votes by this expedient remains to be seen. The resolutions were on the whole, with these exceptions, more wordy than significant. One of them had the bad taste to abuse the Liberal ticket, not following the good example set by Dr. Loring, who made a long speech without accusing Mr. Greeley, Mr. Sumper, or Mr. Trumbull of a single crime.

Few speeches of the campaign have been marked by so high a moral tone and so conscientious a view of public law as that of Judge Caton, at Chicago, on Tuesday. He reviews briefly but with admirable clearness the ignorance and contempt of law continually shown by the Administration, and thea, in a style which loses none of its force through its judicial gravity, he arraigns the personal and political character of the men who control Gen. Grant. He refers with due severity to the fact that illegality and corruption have become venial offenses in high quarters, but does not on this account lose hope or courage. There has never been so gallant a revolt of the brain and heart of a great party as that which carried Greeley and Trumball, and Schurz and Palmer, and others like them, to Cincinnati. The work so well begun is well continued. There is good reason for hoping that this is the last Administration we shall see for years conducted on the old system of spoils and corruption. The success of the Liberal movement is assured in it.

LUNACY COMMITMENTS.

The portion which we publish this morning of the narrative of The Tribune reporter who was lately incarcerated in Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, is necessarily confined to the circumstances of his commitment. The remainder will rapidly follow. But careful readers of the present statement, which is devoted to showing the insufficiency of the medical test, the disregard of important regulations of the institution by its own officers, the utter laxity of the law, and the criminal food for deep thought, and occasion for great regret or greater indignation. It clearly establishes, to our mind, the absolute need of several important reforms.

In the first place, in regard to the medical unfamiliar of diseases. Very few physicians ever encounter cases in ordinary practice; and facilities for the study of it in its various phases are not provided medical students in most colleges. In every country its treatment is a special study and practice. The "ex-"perts" in insanity in this country are almost exclusively employed in the management of institutions for insane patients. electing "two reputable physicians" as its agents, appoints those specially and absolutely ignorant of its requirements, if not indeed unacquainted with the medical conditions of the subject to be examined. The legal forms and the enforcement of the law are intrusted to the lowest grade of our judicial officers, and in this city to men without any medical information and little thorough legal training. The natural consequence is that both medical and legal examinations are unskillful and insufficient, and the forms are slurred over without thought or consideration for the personal liberty involved in the proceedings.

Any commitment without the regular lunatico inquirendo by jury must be defective and unjust. Illinois, Massachusetts, Iowa, and other States have returned, in each case after just such agitation as that through which we are years, has been a system employed at times in various States, but it is open to the objection of delay in the treatment of a disease which re-Ex-Gov. F. H. Pierpont of West Virginia | quires instant care; and it is reasonable to suppose that as doctors are mortal it might frequently happen that a family physician, confident in his own skill or having a regard for his own fees, would decline to send a patient to other care and to swell other purses than his own. to that process, and this is naturally magnified in the eyes of friends of the afflicted persons. But where it is clear that the discrime, publicity appears to be absolutely necessary, and to the jury system, if we would afford protection to all, we must return. This the Best and not the Blackest Government. protection is accorded to criminals, and is the right of the unfortunate. The argument against the system that it will cause delay in the treatment of the insane is not sound, for their preliminary commitment to await examination by jury can be made with as much propriety as that of one accused of crime.

It requires neither argument nor illustration, such as we present in the narrative elsewhere, to prove the absurdity of the legal examination by police justices. The truth is that in hundreds of cases like that cited, there is no examination such as is certified to in every commitment form and required by the law. The magistrate allows no evidence in defense; the prisoner is not brought before him, though naturally without counsel, and therefore, in theory, the client of the court. The motive of the applicant for commitment is unquestioued; his character is not inquired into; his name is not asked. The standing of the whole process of depriving the absent citizen of his personal liberty is a mere formal process The Attorney-General, having been consulted | delegated to a clerk whose long routine service Bloomingdale Institution was years ago one

new Tax law in regard to tobacco stored in the country. It has been established to our satisfaction that its present condition dates but a few years back; its management has become demoralized within the last five or six years. But even at present its regulations are is subject only to the reduced taxes. It is theoretically all that can be asked. It is surrounded with all the safeguards which experience in the management of mad-houses can suggest. It is shown, however, by the narrative which we publish, that the most stringent of these are disregarded, at a time when it was natural to suppose that the strictest vigilance would be exercised. A sane man has been run into the Asylum in studied disregard of all the regulations, and in the face of the declaration of the Assistant Superintendent that special instructions had been lately issued to accept no patient without indorsement by a

Governor of the institution. Here are proved not only inefficient medical and inadequate legal examination and maladministration of the law, but criminal negligence and deliberate violation of the rules of the establishment itself. And while the narrative, even in its unfinished state, already reveals that the management needs reform, it forms, we think, conclusive evidence in favor of the immediate repeal of the present system and the enactment of laws requiring a more thorough medical test and more public and judicial commitment of insane persons.

CARPET-BAGGERS - RESULTS OF THEIR RULE.

Of course, there is a great deal of loose talk they are not to be restored to the full flush on a common basis. There is every of a new prosperity by Mr. Henry Wilson's speeches to the Freedmen, or by any spangled entente cordiale was designed between the tirades about the value of Liberty. The prosperity of a State is determined by statistics, and these frequently are not dull reading. If you look into the census report of 1870, and find that since 1800 there has been a decline of One-Fifth in the area of improved lands in States under the political control of Carpet-Baggers and Freedmen mainly influenced by Carpet-Baggers; if you find in the same States a decline of from One-Third to Two-Thirds in the valuation of farms -that is one fact. Then if you find in States which have been comparatively free from the Carpet-Baggers, say Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee-States which were most wasted by the war-if you find in these hardly any decline-that is another when men like Judge Caton generally join fact. Kentucky is an illustration. Her valuation of land has advanced from \$291,495,955 to \$311,238,916. South Carolina has had a government in which Carpet-Baggery has been the positive and the old White element the negative quantity; and lands there have fallen in value One-Third since 1860. In Kentucky, since that year, the improved land has run up in acres from 7,611,208 to 8,103,850; in South Carolina there has been a decline of One-Third. South Carolina has been governed mainly by the political agents of the Grant Administration: Kentucky has governed herself in the old-fashioned way. Kentucky blooms like a garden-South Carolina promises, evasion of its letter and spirit, will find in it unless there is a great change there, to lapse into a desert. This proves, if it proves anything, that meddlesome interference with the social affairs of a State may be utterly ruinous; that guardianship like that which the General Government has extended to its wards is as test. Insanity is one of the most peculiar and bad as are leading strings for a boy of ten years; and that if you run States in the interests of a Party, you will soon run them to discouraging decay.

The facts all point one way. Consider Tennessee for instance! That State, in 1808, of Congress. The Hon. James W. Nye through a coalition of Liberal Republicans and was sent to govern the Territory Democrats, thoroughly freed itself from Carpet- of Washoe by President Lincoln in Bag domination. What is the result ? At once 1861. He devoted all his energies to the there is an increase in the area of improved work of creating a State from that sparsely Scarcely one out of every hundred family lands-an increase which has been making settled district, and when the budding State physicians knows the legal process for com- progress ever since. Compare this with Georgia, came into the family, as "a war measure," in mitting these sufferers. Hence the law, in where, during the same period, the area of im- 1864, he took his seat as United States Senator proved land has steadtly diminished. It was of that rotten borough, He arew the short 8.000,000 acres in 1860-it was 6.800,000 in 1870. Such is the result of Bullockism, which, we take it, is the full flower of Baggery. So in Missouri, where they have had Universal Amnesty and Gratz Brown, the improved acres ran up in ten years from \$6,246,871 to \$9,130,-615. Put this against Alabama, where the area of cultivation has been reduced by One-Fifth! Land goes up in value in Missouri in the ten years from \$230,632,126 to \$392,908,047 it goes down in Alabama from \$175,000,000 to \$67,000,000 in the same time! Consider two other States in the matter of taxation! In Arkansas, utterly given up to the Carpet-Baggers, taxes are 4.5 greater than in 1860, against a decline in land values of One-Half. So in Louisiana, the State and local debts in 1860. amounted to only \$11,000,000, and in 1870 they had reached the frightful aggregate of \$67,-000,000, with taxes doubled and the area of cultivated land diminished by One-Fifth; while land values had run down from \$204,-

000,000 in 1860 to \$68,000,000 in 1870! Here are the results of Grant pacification and Grant management! They can prove nothing except that the interests of labor have been grossly mismanaged in those States in which the old White population has been crushed out of all energy and usefulness by a horde of harpies which has used the Black race for its own purposes-which does n't want it industrious, intelligent, and educated, because it can make more money out of it while it remains indolent, stupid, and lazy. This is the state of things which it is proposed indefinitely to perpetuate by giving the present ease is sometimes employed as a cloak for Administration another four years' lease of power. We fully agree with The Chicago Tribune when it says that the Freedmen need At any rate, Carpet-Bagging is not for their moral any more than for their material good.

A PEACE LEAGUE AT BERLIN. The preparations now going on for the meeting at Berlin of three of the most powerful sovereigns of Europe, forcibly remind us of the immense authority for good or for evil which each individual of them can exercise over the lives and property of many millions of people. At present it is fortunate for the people that the interests of their sovereigns prescribe a policy of peace. The same three rulers met twelve years ago at Warsaw. The purpose of that meeting was destroy the Republican majority in the significant of the policy of the Emperor of State. Russia, by whom it was effected. That policy arose from the necessity of Russia for recuperation through peace, and her interests could best be promoted by the guaranties for the maintenance of peace which the meeting of the three rulers would establish. To-day the interests of Germany will best be subserved by a similar policy; and as the inclinations of the Emperor William are not on the whole opposed to the material welfare of his country, he is prepared to adopt a measure for the good of his country which may eventually serve his own purpose.

ample assurances. On the part of Germany we have the following statement of a sheet, which is well-known to express only the opinions of the German Government: "The The sovereigns assemble neither to oppose of critical external relations; neither to commune on preparations for war against a Brown. common enemy nor to discuss the terms of a formal and exclusive alliance for a special 'end; and yet they have a common purpose before them-the preservation and consolidation of the peace of Europe," From St. Petersburg we have the announcement that the conference "is regarded by all "competent politicians as the sealing of a mutual policy of peace. The present union of the three Powers has not the significance of a coalition for menacing other States, and for producing complications. It is intended to secure Europe as far as possible from further commotion, and is consequently to the advantage of all countries." However, we are not in need of any semi-

official assurances of Cabinet Ministers in Germany or Russia or Austria to satisfy ourselves that no scheme of aggrandizement is intended. It is as well known to the world as to the sovereigns of each of those countries about the reconstruction and regeneration of that no adequate alliance for aggressive the late Slave and now Free States. Of course, purposes can be formed between them reason to believe that originally an Emperors of Germany and Austria for the purpose of adopting a common system of opposition to the Pope. The unanimity with which the Governments of both of those countries have proceeded against the Jesuits since the announcement of the proposed visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Berlin, is sufficiently significant of this fact. The conference seems to have acquired greater importance from the resolution of the Emperor of Russia to postpone a proposed journey to Berlin until the time of the conference which had already been arranged to take place. The whole transaction bears the stamp of Prince Bismarck's peculiar genius. His relations with the Russian and Austrian Governments being good, he formed the plan of becoming a mediator between them. If Count Andrássy only consented to this with reluctance, Prince Gortschakoff did so the more willingly because he was well aware of the advantage which would accrue to Russia if the peace of Europe should be secured until the reorganization of her army should be effected, and the extensive fortifications now in progress should be completed. After that time, there is no reason to hope for guaranties of peace. As at present, a temporary harmony of interests may cause a maintenance of order; but the accident which occasioned it may at any time give way to a desire for its termination. We are thus led to the unsatisfactory reflection that the question of peace rests on no more secure foundation than the inclinations of any one of the three sovereigns, who have just resolved to keep the peace until they can break it to

No more servile and obsequious member of the Senatorial Conclave has been found than the jovial gentleman who represents the young State of Nevada in the Upper House term, his colleague, W. M. Stewart, having been allotted the long one. Nye was reclected in 1867, and his term of office consequently expires in 1873. The Legislature which will choose his successor is yet to be elected; the old Legislature had a Republican majority of three on joint ballot; but two members of the House were classed as independent Republicans. The contest for Senator has already begun, and promises to make a striking feature in the Presidential canvass.

Senator Nye, since his second term began, has been an active and officious member of the Kitchen Cabinet. He is the funny man of the Ring-a sort of "Brudder Bones" in the troupe of Household Senators. It is not easy to say unkindly things of such a jolly soul; he dearly loves a joke, and does not hesitate to have it at the expense of his master. But he loves patronage more; there is hardly a doubtful job that las not had his finger in it; nor a fat office which he has not been Feady to beg for a regimer. But it must be acknowledged that he has been more attentive to his votes on dibious measures than to the distribution of olice. It is not possible that he can be reëleged. The fight is now narrowed down to J. P. Jones, who is a mining superintenden, and Wm. Sharon, agent in Nevada of that great corporation, the Bank of Californa. These two men are sharp, active, ant unscrupulous stock operators, and hate each other most cordially. So bitter ias the fight become that it is considered certain the defeated candidate will oppose the other and turn all his strength against him in a popular election. Both are Gran men for this occasion. The element of disord is the Senatorship, and on the issue of the canvass for the Legislature will also largely depend the political complexion of the State

The Nevada people say they are tired of being represented in the Senate by mere political adventurers. They have just escaped from the threatened infliction of Mr. De Long, U. S. Minister to Japan, who was drawn out of the last Senatorial contest by the promise of the position which he now holds. He was ready to enter the new canvass, but was again disposed of by other promises, and has returned to Japan, where, after a certain fashion, he represents the Great Republic, But Senator Nye, with his fun and love of fat things, has helped to Grantism and Nye have both failed in popularity in Nevada, and it is not likely that either will ever again be a power in the Silver State. the State election of 1870 the misrule of the corrupt party, headed by Senators Nye and Stewart, had so reduced the Grant majority of 1868 (1,262) that L. R. Bradley, Democrat, was elected Governor by 1,053, over the Republican candidate; and C. W. Kendall, Democrat, was chosen to Congress over Thos. Fitch, Republican, by 660 majority,

Reports from Nevada indicate that the State That this meeting is not designed to pro- a majority at least as large as that given to | we have noticed nonvertions.

mote schemes of aggrandizement there are Bradley in 1870. The State closely sympa- THE ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN. thizes with California, whence it was chiefly peopled; and the generous enthusiasm which prevails for the Liberal ticket in that State has swept over the mountains significance of this great event is universally and is beginning to have its effect on acknowledged, since the personal rapproche- the ranks of the Nevada Republicans; the ment of the monarchs is in itself an evidence Democracy have already wheeled into line that their political endeavors are all in under the Liberal banner. There is no electhe direction of a friendly understanding. tion for Governor in Nevada this year; but, whether we secure a Liberal Senator in place 'an imminent danger, nor under the pressure of Nye or not, we shall undoubtedly see in the State a decisive majority for Greeley and

WHEN AND WHERE.

Five hundred people, who of course must be interested in the matter, have written to us to know when and where Dr. Grant made the

following extraordinary declaration: "Bir, I have no doubt in the world that the soic object is the restoration of the Union. I will say further, though, that I am a Democrat-every man in my regiment is a Democrat—and whenever I shall be convinced that this war has for its object anything else than what I have mentioned, or that the Government designs using its soldiers to execute the purposes of the Abolitionists, I pledge you my honor as a man and a soldier that I will of only resign my commission, but will carry my sword o the other side and cast my lot with that people."

This extract is given from The Randolph (Mo.) Citizen, which says that Grant made these remarks in Ringo's banking-house in Mexico, Mo., in reply to a sterling Union man who had said to him: "What do you honestly think the real object of this war on the part of the Federal Government ?" He was stationed there at the time as Colonel of the 21st Illinois Regiment of Infantry. He had n't much to do there at that time, and might well have been walking about and making just such observations in offices and elsewhere.

When this statement of Mr. Grant's original hostility to Emancipation was first made, the Renomination journals with one loud voice declared it to be a he. We give our authority, and we have no doubt of the substantial truth of the story. If the Nepo-Republicans want the resurrection style of controversy, they can be easily accommodated.

We think it hardly in good taste, to say the least, to turn Methodist Camp Meetings into Grant Mass Meetings; but if the Methodists can stand it we At a meeting of this description held at Sterling, Mass., on the 23d inst., the Rev. Dr. Webster, presiding elder of the Charleston District, S. C. urged upon every member of the Methodist Church to go to the polls and secure the reflection of Gen. Grant." Then another clergyman (name not given) said "if Greeley was elected the lives of carpet-baggers would not be worth a straw." We are sure that if intelligent Methodists will seriously consider the probable results of such appeals as this, of such a mixture of religion and politics as this, they will agree with us that it is hardly desirable in the interests of either. It must not be understood that we have the least objection to what is usually called 'political preaching," On the contrary, when clergymen were constantly and bitterly maligned for preaching against Slavery, we did our best to defend them from what we regarded as undeserved censure. But there is a vast difference between preaching principles and making the pulpit a platform from which the praises of certain men are to be trumpeted. If Dr. Webster has given up his trust in Divine Providence, and now trusts only in the fleshly arm of a mere mortal like himself, we fancy he has made a mistake which he will not be long in discovering

The Chronicle (Washington) thinks the following provision of the Federal Constitution would not preclude the appropriation by Congress of public noney to pay for slaves:

"But neither the United States nor any State shall as-sume or pay any dent or obligation incurred in aid of in-surrection or relection against the United States, or any claim for the loss or contacipation of any stare; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

-The Chronicle asks us to say whether Mr. Greeley believes this clause does or does not forbid payment to States for slaves. We answer: It clearly does; and we are authorized by Mr. Greeley to state that such is also his opinion; and he never, till very recently, heard that another was entertained by any one. The Chronicle proceeds to assert that certain one. The Caronicle proceeds to assert that certain belief persons regard the recent Constitutional Amendsometime manufacture frames having no local validity. But the Liberal movement is not based upon those gentlemen's opinions, but upon the Cincinnati-Baltimore Platform. Will The Chronicle quote what that platform has to say on the subject ?

It is really quite melancholy to mark a Senator of the United States, and that Senator named Henry Wilson, going about the country frightening men, women, and children; and if anybody has fits in consequence we suppose that "Our Henry" will be at least morally responsible. At Hudson, the other night, the bugaboo which he exhibited was unusually large, somber, and terrible. Should Mr. Greeley be elected he declared that there would be another Rebellionthis time in Washington! By these untimely fears Mr. Wilson, we apprehend, will lead those who don't know better to doubt his personal courage. We who ow him are ready to declare him one of the boldest men in the country. Witness his denial of his old Know-Nothingism.

It seems to us that the Printers' Greeley Club in Albany made a good hit in resolving that whereas all previous Presidents of the United States have been drawn from two of the professions, the law and the grmy, into which a majority of the people are debarred from entering, it is fit and proper that the mechanics of the country should have a representative in the Executive Chair. When we come to think about it, there is really no reason why the President should always be an attorney-at-law or a general. Why not a merchant f Why not a banker f Why not a printer ! Why not a doctor ? But we forget. We have a doctor now.

Heavens! here's another! We have already menioned that at London, Ohio, on the 24th inst., Miss Matilda Fletcher made a speech for Grant. Now, from Hillsdale, Mich., comes the thrilling information that on the 21st inst. Mrs. Hazlett addressed a large cancus, mostly of ladies, in the same behalf. There is another coincidence. Miss Fletcher (according to report) "handled Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, and Greeley in a powerful manner." So Mrs. Hazlett is stated to have "abused Sumner, Schurz, and other traitors to the Republican party." Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Greeley appear to have escaped excoriation at Hillsdale. So glad!

A curious episode occurred at the Hamilton Camp Meeting in Massachusetts on Monday. A babe about six months old was found in the railway cars. It was taken to the pulpit and exhibited to the congregation; and a childless, charitable couple, Mr. and Mrs. Ashworth, agreed to adopt the little astray It was christened "Hamilton Ashbury Ashworth." and seemed to have got into a good thing, when, unfortunately or otherwise, the mother of the babe made her appearance, claimed it, and carried it off. It turned out that the baby had been abandoned not by its mother, but by a cruel, heartless, and most extraordinary grandmother.

Well, now, this is n't what we should n't have expected! Very extraordinary, indeed, and no mistake! A correspondent writes from Zurich, Switzerland, to The Washington Chronicle; "I've been visiting the diplomats and consuls over here to see how they stand politically. I found but one Greeley man, and even he was praying for Grant's election." We have no doubt of it. But let us specially admire the sagacious Consul at S-, who "admires Grant, worships Greeley, and thinks one of them would make a good President, but is not certain which? will go for the Liberal ticket in November by | Something of this remarkable state of uncertainty

JUDGE CATON'S SPEECH AT CHICAGO. THE ENFORCEMENT ACT-SUSPENSION OF THE WEIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN TIME OF RE-BELLION ONLY-GRANT'S CORRUPT ADVISERS

THE CIVIL SERVICE-POLITICAL MORALITY -THE THREATENING DANGER. CHICAGO, Aug. 28. - Judge J. D. Caton's

speech last night was one of the most temperate, yet for-sible, made during this campaign. The following are the more prominent points of his address : THE ENFORCEMENT ACT. I have been led to these remarks by the remembrance

I the law passed by the late Republican Congress, conferring upon the President unlimited powers to declare any portion of the Republic in insurrection, and then to any portion of the replace in insurection, and then to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in such districts during the pleasure of the Executive. This is the very essence of despone power. The Czar of Russia can possess no more unrestrained power over the meanest of his subjects than the President is thus authorized to exercise over you and me and all our fel ow-citizens. We, who are far removed from the theater where this dangerous power has been exercised, do not readily bring the case nome to ourselves, and fully appreciate the danger which menaces us all by this permicrous example, so long as we feel well assured that faily appreciate the danger which menaces us all by this permicrous example, so long as we feel well assured that personally we are in no immediate danger. Go into the Southern States, as I have, visit the districts where this arbitrary power has been exercised, observe the workings of the law by which every person obnoxious to those selfish creatures who claim to be the exclusive friends or the Administration, bloose carpet-bagners, festering with corruption till their stends loads the very atmosphere with dispositing, siekening odors, may be torn from his family and thrown into a dungeon, with no one to inquire why it is done, with no tribunal to which he can appeal to show his innocence. You all know that the office of the writ of habeas corpus is to compel every one who has a prisoner in charge, whether he he a civil or a military officer, to bring the prisoner before some civil tribunal and show for what offense he has been arrested, and by what authority he is detained, and unless it appears that he has been guilly of some offices he is set at liberty, whether the person commanding the arrest be a magistrate, a Judge, a General, a Governor, or a President.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE WEIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

great and good men who laid the foundation of our Gov ernment so deep and so broad, provided with such jealous care that no citizen should ever be deprived of this writ, except in cases of extreme danger, when there was actual cause to fear that the Government itself was in danger of being overthrown by traitors aiding the public enemy, of whose guilt there was or could be no moral doubt, but to establish which there should not be sufficient logal proof at hand. Honce did the Constitution provide thus: "The privilege of the writ of mbeast corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." In no other possible case can even Congress deprive the humblest ettizens of the right of this great writ. It must be actual rebellion, or invasion by a foreign enemy. No rat, disturbance, or even insurrection, unless it aims to subvert the Government itself, when it amounts to a rebellion, can surface any Dengration. his the wise femplers of our Government declared ald over deprive any chilzen of the privileges of this THE MEN WE HAVE TO FIGHT.

Twice has Mr. Grant usked for these extraordinary powers, and twice have his friends, by the most streaa most lamentable success. Thanks to the patriotism of a portion of the Republican party, Butler and his un erapaions associates were defeated in their mad attempts, and they were left to fight the coming battle on tempts, and they were jet to mant the coming datas or more equal terms. If short sumewhat of the desputie powers which were vested in the President up to the close of the last session of Congress, and which were so shannedmity abused by him to perpetuate partisan rule, and to uphold the hands of the carpet-baggers, who have so unlikeningly, in the face of sing scandiarized words, is then in their light against the people which, out for the pairiotic ardor which is manifesting itself with renewed and increased zeal every day, would have little hope that the time had come when acknowledged integrity in the people's interest could rivingle our rundward of corruption, and the Government of our fathers restored to its pratine purity. It is not the advantage of party organization alone with which we have to contend, but an army of odlears who are directly interested in perpetuating this Administration, for on it their continuance in office depends. But more than this we have reason to believe that the public money is actually gevoted to electioneering purposes; that four money and mine is taken to excrupt the franchise, and buy votes to perpetuate the power of our present rulers. These are hard words to say of a man in whom we once had could ence, who has done the country great service when in command of its armies, and to whom we owe a dept of gratifule which we would wish never to forget. But it is not of Gen. Grant that I say these things, no men in the miserable crew which airrounds him. I do believe, as I ever believed, that when he was elected President he in ended to live a sober and an exemplary life, and to administer the Government upon right principles, according to his own standard, when standard, nowever, was necessarily formed in the examp of the warror father than in the closet of the statesman. GRANT AND BIS CORRUPT ADVISERS.

Lot us assume that he selected his first Cabinet-not secause of the liberal presents which they had made him, but because he believed that each was eminently fitted for the place assigned him; certain it is that it was without the advice of the political leaders of the party which had elected him. So was it manifest that he proposed to be the first in the Government, in fact as ell as in the name. In less than a single year, even be himself became convinced that he lacked the ability to ecomplish that which he had and rtaken. When thus cought to appreciate his own weakness, his after ina-lity to run the Government himself, and in fact that he ust call to his aid the politicians, he found the pointical afters of the parry which had elected him, were vided into two classes, into the hands of one of which must place himself. And then it was that he hade the greatest mistake of his whole like. On he side he saw Trumbull, Sumber, Schurz, Farnsworth, one side he saw Trumbull, Sumber, Schurz, Farnsworth, and like men, men of great pointical experience, and the most unspotted integrity, whose solidly was unsurpassed, and whose patriotism was known and soknowledged of all men; on the other side were Ben Butter, whose despicable character he fully appreciated; Simon Cameron, whom he knew Mr. Lincoln had relieved of the War Department, when its administration had occome so tainted as to become a public seandal; Morton, whose shameless debaucheries had rendered him a physical imbectle, and whose moral attributes were equally contaminated; Chandler, whose besofted intemperance had become a proportion anone the boys of the streets, both at ne a by-word among the boys of the streets, both at aprial and it his own home in Michigan; and others the capital and it his own home in Michigan; and others like these. Between these two classes of public men Mr. Grant felt compelled to make a choice. What a misfortune to him; what a misfortune to the country, that he chose the latter instead of the former. Instead of seeking the advice of men of unquestioned ability and of unsported integrity, men who would not have abused his confidence or sought to make gain of their influence over him, he chose to place himself under the control and practically surrendering the reins of Government into the hands of the most corrupt, licentious, and the wickedest cabal of politicians which ever controlled an administration in this er auf the control and practically surrendering the reins of Government into the hands of the most corrapt, incentious, and the wickedest cabal of politicians which ever controlled an administration in this or any other equatry. If the question were whicher they should be mirrely Scantors or Representatives I might be silent, but when the question is whether they shall be in fact the next President of these United States; whether they shall rule and reign over us in the name of Grant; make him the figure-head of the Administration while they excretes the actual power, but without the responsibility, then I feel that I have a right to remind you of their undeness and of the danger to the Republic which would be incurred by continuing power in their hands.

THE LOW STANDARD OF POLITICAL MORALUT.

THE LOW STANDARD OF POLITICAL MORALITY. Thirty years ago, if a public officer was subject to the remotest suspicion of using his official position to put money in his pocket, he was denounced alike by friend and foe. He was banished from respectable society; he was avoided as a loathsome thing, liable to spread an infections disease, and he must banish himself to some remote corner of the earth where his crims and his disgrace could not follow him. Let me ask the old men among you who were familiar with public life and pubine men at the time of which I speak, and they will bear me witness that I toll you of things as they were. How sad the change. Then the same relitines of corruption which now but causes a strug of the shoulders at the most, and is no more breaked because it is so common, would have been the theme of excited conversation on every atrect corner, and he who would have raised a party cry and invoked party friends for projection would have been spirited by his party associates and expelled from their ranks. Let me appeal to the young men here, those to whose care the destinces of the country must soon be committed, those who haust soon take the places of those who now elect and are elected to public office, and to beseech them to again elevate the standard of public morals to that plane of integrity and purity which was absolutely commanded in the days of their fathers. You, my young friends, can do more than we, who must soon cease to help you in this public task, can hope to do to shace public opinion, so as to imperatively demand honesty and parity in the administration of public affairs, and you have more interest from we have in establishing an elevated moral tone and purity in definal fife, for you have a longer future before you, and are to enjoy or suffer from the Government when we are gone. Let this period of public corruption, which we all agree has been greatly stimulated if our actually been of the late lic men at the time of which I speak, and they will bear us fill our eyes have become abuned to the requiry of the danger, and till we are prone to averlook the most abruning practices in the public service. None will don't hat applies in these latter days have become de-